

Woodville Republican.

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE:

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR, IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

BY JOHN S. HOLT, JR.

WOODVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1850.

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POETRY.



THE ARCHITECTS.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

All are Architects of Fate,
Working in these walls of Time;
Some with massive deeds and great
Some with ornaments of rhyme.
Nothing useless is or low;
Each thing in its place is best,
And what seems but idle show,
Strengthens and supports the rest.
For the structure that we raise,
Time is with material filled;
Our to-days and yesterday
Are the blocks with which we build.
Truly shape and fashion these,
Leave no yawning gaps between;
Think not, because no man sees,
Such things will remain unseen.
In the elder days of Art,
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part,
For the Gods see everywhere.
Let us do our works as well,
Both the unseen and the seen;
Make the house where Gods may dwell,
Beautiful, entire and clean.
Else our lives are incomplete,
Standing in these walls of time,
Broken stair-ways, where the feet
Stumble as they seem to climb.
Build to-day, when strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base;
And ascending all secure,
Shall to-morrow find its place.
Thus alone can we attain
To those turrets, where the eye
Sees the world as one vast plain,
And one boundless reach of sky.

THE PRESENT RACE OF TURKS.

The Turks in Constantinople certainly looked much less like Turks, and were far more civil, than in 1823. They are incomparably less picturesque and imposing in their outward appearance. The forced change of costume has transformed them into a rather mean, shabby-looking people. But for the glaring red fez (a mean, ungraceful head-covering in itself) they might pass for Franks who employed bad tailors, and seldom got their clothes brushed. A blue frock coat buttoned up to the chin, and dirty duck pantaloons not wider than they wear them, were the prevailing fashion. In my time, Sultan Mahmud had made war on flowing, brightly-colored robes, and a fierce attack on the loose, baggy, mother garments of the Mussulmans; but still the prejudice was strong in favor of an ample display of trousers, and a shabby fellow continued to be designated as a "tight breeches," or "narrow breeches," but now every man's breeches were narrow in Stamboul, except among the common people, Oulema, Derwishes, and a few old-fashioned country people from the mountains in Europe or from the interior of Asia Minor. In many cases it cost me thought and trouble to distinguish between Mussulmans and Rayahs. Twenty years ago there was no possibility of confounding them; for, even without the then marked distinctions of dress, of head gear, of boots or papiushes, the Osmanlees were to be known by their swaggering gait, their overbearing looks, and their contemptuous, insolent manners. The Turks now seem to have lost their pride and their sense of importance. Over in the city they were the quietest and most modest part of the population. Their former swagger and audacious appearance to be transferred to the American scuffs and their dependents. Where I had been repeatedly insulted, and more than once spat at by the Turkish rabble, we certainly found nothing now but civility. In 1823 there was no going across the Golden Horn into Constantinople without being attended by one or two armed Turks; and the presence and guard of the faithful could not always screen one from the most gross and opprobrious language. We are now alone, my son and I. In the bazars we met some Frank ladies, dressed in the French fashion; unveiled and unattended, walking about unconcernedly and making their purchases. They are constantly doing this, walking over by the Glata Bridge, which is about the best promenade here, and walking quietly back in the midst of Turks, and not unequipped in the midst of troops. Formerly it was a solemn and hazardous enterprise if any European ladies ventured from thence to Stamboul! It was quite a field of anxious forethought, and many preparations were necessary. The Turkish authorities must be spoken to, half-dozen cavasses or chapouches, girded and armed to the teeth, must be provided for the escort by some embassy or other, or the ladies must be muffled up and disguised in Turkish costume, and wear the white muslin face-covering yashmak, which makes the liveliest and loveliest of living women look like so many walking spectres. "Oh a change tout cela! Oh a bien fait." It must be noted, however, that we did not stroll far from the bazars, where they are accustomed to the daily visits of Franks, and that the ladies from Galata and Hera

confined their rambles to that quarter. We very soon found that beyond these, a good deal of the old fanaticism and hatred of Christians remained, and that we could seldom walk or ride about without being insulted; and it was fear, sheer fear of consequences, that saved us from actual assault. The Turks were usually said to commit more crimes during their Ramadan, than in any other month of the year. It struck me, however, that the common people in the capital fasted with better humor now than formerly.
A new school Turk would tell me the reason—it was because a great many of them had emancipated themselves from prejudice and (secretly) broke the Ramadan. It was anomalous and very contrary to the spirit of the Koran, but the Turkish ladies chose this very month of Ramadan to show themselves most abroad, or to make the greatest display of their charms and their splendor. On the afternoon of every Friday, (their Sabbath,) the large, irregular, but at least open square, near the barracks and palaces and offices of the Seraskier Pasha, which stand over in Constantinople on the site of a palace of the Greeks of the lower empire, was converted into a Hyde Park or Champs Elysees, or Prado, the wives of the Pashas and other grandees parading up and down, and round and round, in arabas, telikes, koteys, and (some few) in light, gay, and really elegant open carriages, made chiefly at Vienna. Although this open space was almost the only part of Constantinople where a carriage could be driven at all, it was uneven, rough, and dusty, the inequalities giving such rumbles and jolts as to try the springs of the carriage rather severely; for, without counting children, each dame of quality had generally two or three friends with her, and Turkish dames of quality are apt to be *enbompoint*. It used to astonish us how they packed themselves up in those vehicles, and how two small horses, and at times but one, could drag them and the vehicle over such a road. Those who were most *alla Franga* had their coachmen seated before them on a coach box or driving seat; the more cautious made their driver walk on foot, holding the reins rather short in his two hands; but in either case there was generally a man servant at either side of the carriage, to be prompt with his assistance in case of an upset. Beyond a snail's pace, or at most what the Italians call *Bishop's pace*—*passa du Monsignore*—they never went, and certainly never could go without exceeding great risk of a catastrophe. The grandest of the ladies were attended by a sworded man on horseback, being generally a Nubian, of neutralized gender, but insolent and fierce enough to look at. These creatures were frequently behaved as if there were no Tanzimat; nor were the fellows trading on foot by the sides of the carriages remarkable for their civility to Rayahs or Christian strangers. The ladies of quality, particularly when young, wore small thin yashmaks, made of stuff as light and transparent as the silken gauze of old Cos; and while they affected to conceal every feature except the eyes, they made an indecorous, brazen display of their necks and breasts; and that the eye might be the more surely and strongly attracted, they wore glittering diamonds on the neck and bare bosom. I stop far short of a description of the length to which immodesty was carried. Surely their husbands and the Oulema had better make them burn their yashmaks, show their faces, and cover that which ought not to be seen. In the time I have mentioned we saw pass and repass before us the chief wives of half the magnates of the empire, not excepting its spiritual lords and ghostly fathers. The poor Turks of the capital, who had got somewhat accustomed to the spectacle, thought little of it, or said it was Tanzimat or destiny. But the Osmanlees from the interior, or from the Asiatic provinces, were struck all of a heap. Not one of these Asiatics—if he returned soon to his native district—but would report that the prophet's beard was defiled in the holy city, that the Osmanlees of Stamboul were all turning ginoures, and their women—worse—*Macfarlane's Turkey*.
CHEAP POSTAGE BILL.—The Postoffice Committee of the United States Senate, of which the Hon. Mr. Rusk is Chairman, have presented a report on the subject of the reduction of the rates of postage, accompanied by a bill providing for the establishment of the same by law. The rates set down in the bill are as follows:
Sec. 1. Half-ounce letters, two cents for any distance within the United States, if pre-paid, and five cents if not pre-paid.
Sec. 2. Provided for boxes of deposits, and carriers in large cities, at one cent per letter, pre-paid.
Sec. 3. Newspapers same as at present. Hand bills to be charged as letters.
Sec. 4. Franking privilege abolished. Expenses of all congressional matter to be charged to the contingent fund, and paid out of it.
Sec. 5. The Postmaster General to draw upon the Treasury for the deficiencies, under certain limitations.
The provisions of this bill (the Baltimore American well remarks) are in accordance with the public sentiment on the subject so generally expressed throughout the country, and their enactment by Congress would be hailed by the people with hearty approbation.

ARRIVAL OF AN EAST INDIAN EMBASSY.

The steamship Ripon brought to Southampton on the 28th, from Alexandria, an extraordinary embassy from the kingdom of Nepal, on the borders of Tibet. It consisted of his Excellency General Jung Bahadur Koorman Ranagee, Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, and his suite of twenty-four persons, the most distinguished of which were Col. Jagat Shumshere Koorman Ranagee, and Colonel Diacer Shumshere Koorman Ranagee, brothers of the General. Captain Rummih Singh Adhikaree Khajee Kurbeer Khutree, Captain Hemdul Sing Thapa, Lieutenant Kurbeer Khutree, Lieutenant Lal Singh Khutree, and Lieutenant Bheem Sen Rana, and a great many other terrible men with terrible names. The General's visit to England is as Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Nepal to the Queen of England, and he is charged with a complimentary letter and costly presents, consisting of the most valuable Nepalese productions and manufactures, worth, it is said, nearly a quarter of a million of pounds sterling, from the King to her Majesty.
According to the accounts in the Southampton papers, the travelling expenses of the embassy, since it left Nepal, have amounted to nearly ten thousand pounds. His Excellency and suite profess the religion of Buddhism; and on account of their strict notions respecting their religion, diet, and ablutions, and their dread of having their food, on the vessels which contain it, touched by Christians, they were compelled to engage the whole of the fore-cabin and saloons of the Ripon, in which they fitted up a cooking apparatus, which was constructed out of a large square box made of planks and paddle floats, filled with mud and sand. The fuel they used was charcoal. Their principal food on board was poultry, kids, eggs, rice, and vegetables. They took in themselves, at each port they touched at, what water they wanted.
As the description of this embassy will likely interest our readers quite as much as political details, we subjoin other particulars. The features of the Nepalese partake of the Mongolian and Hindoo caste. Many of the embassy are most pleasing and handsome looking men, and their dresses are gorgeous beyond description.
The General is a handsome and most intelligent man, about 32 years of age, very dark with long jet black hair. He is the first Hindoo of high caste that has visited England.
The Ripon arrived in the Southampton dock soon after seven in the morning. Many of the General's suite were promenading the deck, and amongst them his two brothers, very handsome young men, and splendidly dressed. The General made his appearance on deck at about half-past seven. His dress consisted of a black satin cloak, profusely embroidered with gold of elegant workmanship. His head dress was a cap nearly covered with large emeralds, diamonds, and other precious stones. The cap was surmounted with a bird of Paradise, the fastening of which was covered by a profusion of brilliants. His fingers were covered with rings, on one of which was a diamond, an amethyst, and an emerald of immense value. His wrists were also covered with bracelets adorned with gold and precious stones.
He left the ship soon after nine o'clock in the morning, to go to the Peninsular and Oriental Company's offices, just outside the dock gates. On walking from the ship, his excellency was preceded by one of the chiefs of his suite, and followed by a large number of other chiefs. Such a strange and gorgeous sight is seldom witnessed. There were fourteen or fifteen princely personages, evidently from a refined and highly civilized state on the borders of the Himalayan range, with most strange but handsome countenances, clothed in dresses of elegant and costly workmanship. Many of their head dresses, when the sun shone on them, were literally blazing with brilliants. They were all armed with pistols, mounted, and many of their swords were in golden scabbards.
The ambassador declined to go to any Southampton hotel, unless he could have it entirely to himself. This arose from religious scruples, lest any food prepared for Christians should be mixed with his own. In consequence of this determination immediate arrangements were made to enable the ambassador and suite to sleep and cook their food at the Peninsular offices during their stay in Southampton. During the whole of Saturday afternoon the Hindoo servants were busy conveying their cooking utensils, water pitchers, bedding, rice, and other kinds of food from the ship to their temporary abode. A tent was formed in the back yard, where a Nepalese cooking apparatus was fitted up. Messengers were employed running all over the town purchasing eggs and vegetables. The Hindoo refused hen eggs, and preferred the larger eggs of ducks and geese. They took great fancy for cauliflower, which is very plentiful at Southampton, and purchased an immense quantity of that vegetable. They appeared to observe the utmost secrecy in dressing and eating their food, and were much alarmed lest any of the blacks and other persons belonging to the Peninsular Company should observe them. But though so secret about their cooking and eating, they appeared to be quite indifferent as to who saw them at their extraordinary ablutions. They wash after they touch anything, the washing being more like a religious ceremony, than for the purpose of cleanliness. Not only the Hindoo servants but some of the chiefs were in the back yard washing themselves almost perpetually. They stepped, with the ex-

ception of a slight cloth around the loins, and they would wash themselves all over with about a half pint of water. The servants of the embassy were evidently of the lowest caste—some were meanly and miserably clad, many of them without shoes, and their clothing formed a striking contrast to the magnificent costume of the chiefs. His Excellency dined with a few members of his suite on Saturday. After dinner they all commenced smoking. They seemed much pleased with the apartment in which they resided, which is a very spacious and handsome one, and particularly in the evening when it was lit up with gas.
The Ripon brought home a collection of birds and beasts from Ethiopia, Abyssinia, and other parts of the world. There was a fine young lion and leopard, a wild hog, a pair of pelicans, three eagles, a gazelle, three lynxes, two musk cats, a Saham ibex, (a goat with magnificent horns,) a number of kangaroo rats, a little larger than English mice, of a very light brown color, and remarkable for the length of their hind as compared with their fore legs, several Cashmere goats, a wild cat rather larger than a domestic one, marked like a leopard, with a beautiful head. There were also a number of venomous serpents and gigantic lizards; several of the cobra capellas were as big round as a man's wrist. The beasts, birds, and reptiles were attended to by several grim and picturesque looking Arabs and Abyssinians, many of the former with large grisly beards. Among them were two African serpent charmers; one of the latter was a lad, a strange little shrivelled face fellow, who caused much amusement by his comic manners, his grotesque dress, and daring handling of the beasts and reptiles. In each of his ears were two brass bed-curtain rings, his trousers did not reach below his knees, and he wore a pair of large Wellington boots. His legs and boots appeared like two mahogany posts in a pair of leathern buckets. He played with, and teased the most savage of the beasts and reptiles, with the most daring intrepidity; but the most extraordinary performances of this youthful charmer, were with the venomous serpents, at the request of the admiralty agent; and for the trifling backsheesh of a silver sixpence, for which he made a profound and slave-like salaam, he exhibited his power over the serpent tribe to the writer of this notice when he went on board the Ripon, in Southampton docks.
He took out the cobra capellas from a box, fondled them, kissed their heads and mouths, held them in his mouth, irritated them apparently to madness by scratching them on the back, and even suffered them to bite him without experiencing any apparent injury. It was a singular sight to see one of these serpents irritated standing firmly on a small portion of his tail, while the body was forming graceful curves, and it was preparing to spring upon the boy with its mouth open and its fangs quivering. The greatest curiosity, however, brought by the Ripon was the hippopotamus. The one brought home in the Ripon is a male specimen, in good health, about ten months old, and 500 lbs. weight. It fed on milk and rice, about 80 pints daily of the former, and the latter was consumed both boiled and raw. A number of cows and goats were kept on board the Ripon to supply the milk.
DEPTH OF THE EUROPEAN AND OPEN SEAS.—In the neighborhood of the continents the seas are often shallow; thus the Baltic sea has a depth of 120 feet, between the coasts of Germany and those of Sweden. The Adriatic, between Venice and Trieste, has a depth of only 130 feet. Between France and England the greatest depth does not exceed 300 feet, while south-west of Ireland it suddenly sinks to 2000 feet. The seas in the south of Europe are much deeper than the preceding. The western basin of the Mediterranean seems to be very deep. In the narrowest part of the straits of Gibraltar it is not more than 1000 feet below the surface. A little farther towards the east the depth falls to 3000 feet, and at the south of the coast of Spain to nearly 6000. On the north-west of Sardinia, bottom has not been found at a depth of nearly 5000 feet. With respect to the open seas, their depths are little known. About two hundred and fifty miles south of Nantucket the lead has been sunk to 7500 feet. In north latitude at 78 deg, Captain Ross has exceeded 6000 feet in Baffin's bay. But the most astonishing depths are found in the South Atlantic; west of the Cape of Good Hope 15,000 have been found, and the plummet has not found bottom at 27,000 feet west of Saint Helena. Dr. Young, relying on the theory of the tides, considered himself justified in assigning about 15,000 to the Atlantic, and about 20,000 to the Pacific.
THE PROPOSED NEW CENT.—The great annoyance of the troublesome and bungling cent piece is, we are happy to learn, likely soon to be abated, by the substitution of a neat and convenient little coin, about the size of a dime and containing sufficient of the more precious metal of silver to compensate for the reduced size. The new coin, a sample of which has been ordered at our Mint, to be submitted to Congress for approval, has a silvery-copper appearance, and in order effectually to distinguish it from the gold or silver coins of similar size, has a hole in the centre, about one-eighth of an inch in diameter. The legends are as follows:
Obverse: "U. S. A." One-tenth Silver. Reverse: "Cent. 1850."
[Model Courier.]

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, June 14th, 1850.
In the Senate. Mr. Rusk presented a memorial of citizens of Brownsville and its vicinity, in the valley of the Rio Grande, setting forth that the trade of the valley has increased so as to become second in importance to no other port on the Gulf of Mexico, and bidding fair, at no distant date, to equal that of any port on the Atlantic south of New York, and asking the extension of mail facilities between that place and New Orleans; which was referred to the committee on the Postoffice and Post Roads.
Mr. Houston submitted a resolution requesting the President of the United States to inform the Senate whether any orders have been issued to any military officer or officers at Santa Fe to hold possession against the authority of Texas, or in any way to embarrass or prevent the exercise of her jurisdiction over that country, and that he be requested to furnish the Senate with any correspondence which may have taken place between the War Department and the military stationed at Santa Fe, since the date of his last communication to the Senate on that subject. The resolution was adopted.
The Senate, after transacting some unimportant business, resumed the consideration of the Compromise bill.
Mr. Cass spoke for two hours, mainly in reply to Mr. Benton's speech of Monday. He urged that the union of the measures in one bill strengthened each measure, and that California suffered no delay or detriment from it. He argued against the Wilmot proviso and against the executive plan. He reviewed and replied to the article in the Republic which explains and vindicates the President's views, in an official form. He showed that it was the duty of Congress to provide governments for New Mexico and Utah, and that if this was not done, agitation of the slavery question would be continued. He advocated the offer to Texas, and pointed out the danger that would result from leaving the question unsettled.
Mr. Dayton followed, and advocated the President's plan of bringing in New Mexico as a State.
The Senate then adjourned.
In the House. The debate on the California question was brought to a close. The bill submitted by Mr. Doty in February last, for the admission of California, as a State, into the Union, was then taken up in Committee of the Whole.
Mr. Greene's amendment adopting the Missouri compromise line of 36 deg. 30 min. north, for the southern boundary of California, running through to the Pacific ocean, was then read.
Mr. Seddon offered an amendment to the amendment, providing that the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min. should be subject to settlement by those holding slave property. After a few remarks he withdrew his amendment.
Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, offered an amendment providing that it shall be no objection to the admission into the Union of any State which may hereafter be formed out of the territory lying south of the parallel of latitude of 36 deg. 30 min. that the constitution of said State may authorize or establish African slavery therein. This amendment was also withdrawn, after having afforded half a dozen members a chance to speechify.
Mr. Ashman then moved to strike out so much of the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Green) as proposes to run the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific ocean.
Without taking the question on Mr. Ashman's amendment, the committee rose and the House adjourned.
[The correspondent of the Baltimore American, in closing his report of the proceedings, says: "The House seems to be laboring under a great degree of restlessness and that kind of sullen excitement which is the natural precursor of a great storm."]
One of the best and most appropriate speeches which has been made during the session of the convention was delivered on Tuesday, by the Hon. Wiloughby Newton, of Va. Mr. Newton disapproves the compromise plan of the Senate committee, and advocates the Missouri compromise. He said that, in his country, in Virginia, both parties were agreed that, until the slavery question is settled, all political differences ought to be forgotten, and that he was willing to bury his whiggy until the rights of the South were secured. His speech was very well received. Mr. Newton is undoubtedly right in saying that the South, if united, can secure a favorable adjustment of the questions at issue between her and the North, and that the greater danger to the South lies in divisions at home.
[Nashville Union.]

POLITICAL NICKNAMES.

The Union, and some other democratic papers, are calling the present administration by such names as the *Galphin party* and the *Galphin Cabinet*. We are opposed to any such tomfoolery as this, and the adoption of any such slang phrases and epithets. It is too much like whiggery itself to suit our taste. 'Tis true the whig journals usually call us *bitter-enders*, *subterraneans*, *locofocos*, and sometimes *loco* for short, and if we were disposed to imitate their standard of manners and taste, we might retort, and apply to them the appellation of *Galphinists*, a term having some meaning and point in it, and not like that of *loco*, which owes its origin to a mere accidental circumstance.
But we, for one, do not choose to retort in that way. Those differing from us in political sentiment, have chosen to call themselves *whigs*—by that name let them be known, and by that name let us wage war against their principles.
This miserable mode of political warfare that consists in bandying epithets and nicknames, is unsuited to the genius of democracy—it is exclusively the capital of the party that boasts of "all the talents and all the decency."—*Madisonian*.
A TRUE REMARK.—We know not with whom the following had its origin, but doubt not that there are many families in which it may be read with profit:
"Homes are more frequently darkened by the continual recurrence of small faults than by the actual presence of any decided vice. The evils are apparently of very dissimilar magnitude; yet it is easier to grapple with the one than with the other. The eastern traveller can combine his forces, and hunt down the tiger that prowls upon his path; but he finds it scarcely possible to escape the mosquitoes that infest the air he breathes, or the flies that swarm in the sand he treads. The drunkard has been known to renounce his darling vice; the slave to dress and extravagance, her besetting sin; but the waspish temper, the irritating tone, the rude, dogmatical manner, and the hundred nameless negligences that spoil the beauty of association, have rarely done other than proceed, till disgust and gradual alienation leave nothing but a barren track, over which the mere skeleton of companionship stalks alone."
SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT IN AEROSTATION.—Mr. Bell, a gentleman connected with the medical profession, has decidedly and with the most complete success, achieved a new discovery in the science of aerostation—that of controlling, directing, or steering a balloon. On Friday evening the appearance of a balloon of a singular form traversing the metropolis, occasioned some speculation as to whether the frail car, from its oscillating gyrations, contained an animate or inanimate aeronaut. The occupant of the car was the gentleman above mentioned, who manœuvred his bark through the realms of air with a dexterity that puts all his contemporaries in the shade. Without endeavoring minutely to describe this new balloon, it may be briefly stated that it is of an elliptic shape, somewhat resembling in form the Spanish melon or vegetable marrow, manufactured of the finest silk, with netting of cordage, and with a spring valve constructed on an entire new principle. It was estimated that the balloon would contain about 15,000 cubic feet of gas, its dimensions being 50 feet in length and 22 feet in diameter.—*London Paper*.
PROPOSED OPENING OF A MUMMY 3200 YEARS OLD.—At great toil and outlay, Mr. Giddon has succeeded in bringing to Boston, the "Unopened Mummy of ANCH PHOTHO," Daughter of the High Priest of Thebes—GOT-THOTH-I.—who lived between 1200 and 1500 B.C.—say about the time of Moses, or above 3,200 years ago.
Its commercial value is about \$1500 in the Museums of Europe, while intact; because once unrolled, the spell of mystery is broken; for a gold ring engraved with the name of Pharaoh, a *Scarabæus*, recording a complete sacerdotal genealogy, or a *Papyrus* "Book of the Dead," generally found inside the coffin of specimens of this high order, may vary in value from \$100 to \$1000, and even more.
LONG AND SHORT DAYS.—At Berlin and London the longest day has sixteen hours and a half; at Stockholm, the longest day has eighteen hours and a half; at Hamburg, the longest day has seventeen hours, and the shortest seven; at St. Petersburg, the longest day has nineteen, and the shortest five hours; at Tornea, in Finland, the longest day has twenty-one hours and a half, and the shortest two hours and a half; at Wanderhus, in Norway, the day lasts from the 21st May to the 22d July, without interruption; and at Spitzbergen, the longest day is three months and a half.